FBIS
DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

12 SEPTEMBER 1980

Turkey

The armed forces took control of Turkey in a coup d'etat carried out in the early hours of 12 September. The National Security Council, headed by Chief of Staff Kenan Evren, issued eight numbered communiques over Ankara radio detailing the reasons for the coup and informing the public of the new system. The council said in the first communique that it had "totally seized administration of the country" in order to ensure national unity, "prevent a possible civil war" and restore the "authority and existence of the state." It announced that parliament and the government have been "abolished" and nationwide martial law declared. The second announced the appointments of 13 martial law commanders for various parts of the country who are authorized to "take any measure and precaution" they feel necessary to "ensure the primacy of the state authority" and public order. The third communique provided for the smooth sale and distribution of food and the maintenance of health and transportation services, while the fourth listed the members of the ruling National Security Council. The fifth advised that all airports, ports and borders have been closed and most telecommunications activities banned but said that the strait will remain open to foreign shipping. The sixth communique stated that the armed forces have established "full and firm control" throughout the country and urged the people to struggle against "anarchy, terrorism and division" and "communist, fascist and fanatical religious ideologies." The final two dealt with the ban on the activities of political parties, some trade unions and other organizations and with the status of civil servants.

In further developments, the Ankara Martial Law Command announced over Ankara radio that the leaders of the Republican People's Party, the Justice Party and the National Salvation Party have been placed "under the security of the armed forces for some time." According to the radio, the leader of the National Action Party "has not been found." In a related decision of possible consequence, the first communique also stated that parliamentary "immunity" has been "annulled."

General Evren has on occasion expressed his dissatisfaction with the Turkish political system. His latest and strongest statement came in an armed forces day speech carried by Ankara radio on 30 August in which he noted that "present laws" did not permit a return to the "normal order" and that efforts to increase the powers of martial law commanders had "unfortunately yielded no result." The general expressed his concern over the fact that the military had been blamed for the lack of order in the country and said that this was not "compatible with common sense or justice." He warned that the "weakness of state authority created an atmosphere conducive to the growth of anarchy and terror" and stated that the normal citizen wanted to see the establishment of "effective state authority."

Iran

In an interview with Tehran radio, Ayatollah Hoseyn Montazeri joined the groundswell of Muslim fundamentalist reaction to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's statements in his 8 September Black Friday speech in which he implicity accused this fundamentalist "minority" of trying to monopolize power in Iran. Montazeri said that in a situation in which Iraq is "formally at war" with Iran, factories are "crippled" by the economic blockade and universities are closed, "minor differences" should be set aside for the good of the country and in "consideration for the health of the imam." In view of this, Montazeri declared that he was "utterly astonished" by Bani-Sadr's speech. He also expressed "surprise" at the president's attack on the media, since Bani-Sadr himself has Iranian radio and television "at his disposal." Montazeri's comments follow several other attacks on Bani-Sadr from a number of individuals and organizations both in and out of the government.

Apparently reacting to this rising tide of opposition, Bani-Sadr, according to AFP, declared that he will remain "at his post" and "promote the unity of the people," but he did not comment further on the criticism leveled at him. Ayatollah Khomeyni, made his first reference to the intensified domestic political crisis in the wake of the Bani-Sadr speech in an address to Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i and his Cabinet colleagues carried by Tehran radio.

Khomeyni did not mention Bani-Sadr's speech as such and spoke only in general terms, but he asked how the people of the country--who, he said, have suffered so greatly--would feel if there were "commotion" in Iran over "whether I should be your senior or you should be mine." He said that Iran's enemies "want you to continue fighting among yourselves" so they can "deal their blow" to the revolution. He begged all those "holding certain positions" to avoid what is contrary to God's will, the imam and the nation.

Egypt

MENA reported that Egypt wants to reach at least a "minimum agreement" and "record joint stands" with the United States in upcoming bilateral talks, which it described as being held to discuss ways to eliminate "obstacles" created by the Israelis during the autonomy negotiations. MENA also reported that the Egyptians will enter the talks with a "firm stance" based, among other things, on points connected with Jerusalem, West Bank settlements and measures Israel should take to "indicate" good will toward the Palestinians.

Syria, Libya, Iraq

According to the GULF NEWS AGENCY, Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam said during talks in Bahrain with Amir 'Isa ibn Salman al Khalifah that the possibility of Iraq's "accession" to the new unified state is being discussed by the joint Syrian-Libyan committee. A Damascus radio report on these talks made no mention of such a statement by Khaddam, and monitored Libyan and Iraqi media have not reported on any such Syrian-Libyan discussions.

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KARMAL SENDS MESSAGE TO NEW YOUTH WEEKLY PAPER

LD111716 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpts] DARAFSHE JAWANON [YOUTH FLAG], the organ of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Youth Organization of Afghanistan [DYOA], was published today. In the first issue of this weekly, which is published on beautifully printed pages, there is a message from Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan [PDPA] Central Committee, chairman of the Revolution Council and premier of the DRA, printed on the front page and adorned by a photograph of Babrak Karmal praising the fighting youth of the party who had returned from the battlefields.

In his message, Babrak Karmal said: The publication of the weekly DARAFSHE JAWANON, as the organ of the Executive Committee of the DYOA Central Committee, is an important event in the life of this organization, its members and the fighting and revolutionary youth of the country and in the new phase of development of the Sawr Revolution--this continuous and (?struggling) force of our people, expecially its youth--and is a big step in the development of the youth organization. In his message, Babrak Karmal added: The fact that DARAFSHE JAWANON is published just a few days after the publication of the first issue of HAQIQATE ENQLABE SAWR, the central organ of the PDPA Central Committee, is very interesting and highly praiseworthy. In the course of Babrak Karmal's message in which he explained the great duties of DARAFSHE JAWANON--those like any other publication, its timely publication, training, publicity, propagation and the creation of working relations between the youth of the country--he said: The central organ of the youth was the duty of putting at the disposal of the youth the proud facts relating to past historical and revolutionary episodes and the plans for the prosperous and glorious future of the country. It is the duty of DARAFSHE JAWANON to work continuously in advancing the horizons of the youth and in familiarizing them with the struggle of world democratic and progressive youth for the sake of peace, detente and progress and against war and expansionism.

At the end of his message, Babrak Karmal wishes success to the personnel of DARAFSHE JAWANON and the DYOA in their great struggle and in the accomplishment of their proud and difficult tasks.

BAKHTAR reports that today the distribution of the weekly DARAFSHE JAWANON in various parts of the city was greatly welcomed.

AFGHAN DELEGATION ATTENDS TASHKENT MUSLIM CONFERENCE

GF101820 Kabul in Urdu to South Asia 1330 GMT 10 Sep 80

[excerpts] A conference of Soviet Muslims has begun in Uzbekistan's central city of Tashkent in connection with the beginning of the 15th Hegira century. Delegations from many Islamic countries, including the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Syria, Turkey, Sudan and Sri Lanka, have arrived in Tashkent to participate in the conference. It is being held to uphold the cause of making the 15th Hegira century an era of peace and love.

PENAL LAW ON MILITARY CALLUP OFFENSES IMPLEMENTED

LD111845 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] A penal law against offenses committed in a military callup into the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan [DRA] armed forces and regulations concerning private clinics have become law by appearing in the official gazette. A source in the Ministry of Justice reports that the penal law against offenses committed in a military callup into the DRA Armed Forces and the regulations concerning practices of private clinics were published on 6 September in issue 11 of the official gazette and therefore have become law from that date.

The penal law against offenses committed in a military callup into the DRA Armed Forces, which has been approved by the Presidium of the Revolution Council and also approved by the chairman of the Revolution Council, for the purpose of legal revolutionary approval, is to ensure good order and discipline in the DRA Armed Forces, strengthening the struggle against antisecurity encroachments in the DRA and in the struggle against desertions from military service.

Similarly the regulations governing medical practices in private clinics, fees of physicians and their assistants, [word indistinct] and their [word indistinct] assistants and dentists for checkups and medication outside official hours has been approved by the Presidium of the Revolution Council and also approved by the chairman of the revolution Council.

The penal law against offenses committed in a military callup into the DRA Armed Forces is in 19 sections, and the regulations concerning medical practices in private clinics is in 30 sections with four appendices. This law and regulation are in accordance with section 40 of the DRA Basic Principles, are for the further information of the beloved countrymen and will be published in the national press.

NANGARHAR REBELS PUNISHED; ARMS CAPTURED

LD111950 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto 1530 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] A large number of counterrevolutionary elements who, upon the orders of their traitorous masters, were causing disquiet among the people in the Nangarhar Province, have recently been punished in the area of (?Taskiragan) by the heroic armed forces and a large number of arms manufactured in the United States and China have been captured from them.

The captured arms include various rifles, (?mines), machineguns, heavy and light missile launchers, communications equipment and various bullets.

L'HUMANITE: COUNTERREVOLUTION HAS LOST

LD111531 [Editorial Report] Paris L'HUMANITE in French of 2, 3 and 4 September 1980 carries on pages 6-7 a 4,200-word three-part Henri Alleg report on the situation in Afghanistan following his visit to that country as L'HUMANITE correspondent. In part I Alleg describes the country's situation before the 1978 revolution and the enthusiasm with which the establishment of the first communist government was greeted. Alleg points out that the "counterrevolution" was strengthened by the "suicidal policy" of "crushing resistance inside and outside the party" by "bloody repression and mass terror."

In Part II Alleg gives some extracts from an interview granted to him by Afghan Education Minister Anahita Ratebzad when he was in Afghanistan, in which she describes the disastrous policies pursued by the ousted Amin government:

"It was decreed, for instance, that learning to read and write was obligatory even for women. That went against all traditions." She reportedly continued: "The result was tragic and horrible. Dozens and dozens of women were stabbed or beheaded by their husbands, who thought they had been dishonored because their wives wanted to learn to read from a male teacher and had gone out without his permission."

Alleg describes how Amin's policies strengthened "counterrevolution" backed from outside and cites People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee foreign affairs commission official Mahmud Barialay as saying:

"It is quite clear that the imperialists' subversion plans were not merely aimed at our revolution; they and their U.S. leader were trying to find 'compensation' for their crushing defeats in Southeast Asia and Iran.

"If they had succeeded, the blow would not only have struck the Afghan people but the entire anti-imperialist and national liberation movement in this part of Asia and, beyond that, the Arab national liberation movement. Moreover, that blow would have been dealt in a particularly important strategic area, since Afghanistan has 2,000 km of common border with the Soviet Union. It is those plans which have been thwarted."

In Part III Alleg condemns the main sections of the Western media for their coverage of the situation in Afghanistan and for "portraying those who are organizing the battle against the Afghan revolutionary government as 'patriots,' 'resistance fighters' or 'mojahedin'" when they are really "counterrevolutionaries seeking to maintain an archaic system in order to safeguard their privileges." Alleg cites Afghanistan ulema council chairman (Maulawi Abdol Aziz Sadeq) as saying:

"Being a Muslim does not mean burning schools and assassinating teachers or schoolchildren." He reportedly adds: "It is wrong to say that the government, which we trust, is against religion. The crimes committed by Amin against men and against religion are a thing of the past. True Muslims must now join hands to support our government which respects the faith, does not hinder the practice of religion and is fighting to improve everybody's life. That is what behaving like a good Muslim means in this difficult period, when the enemy is attacking us from inside and outside."

Alleg goes on to give extracts from an interview granted to him by Revolution Council Vice Chairman Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand when Alleg was in Afghanistan:

"The large organized gangs which were circulating in Amin's time and which were sometimes able to gain control of a group of villages have been broken and dispersed. Of course, small groups which have taken refuge in the mountains can still do damage, but they cannot confront our army. The population is increasingly appealing to the Afghan Army and voluntary militia to end extortion by gangs which hold them to ransom plunder their goods and massacre those who oppose them."

Keshtmand goes on: "The counterrevolutionaries are becoming increasingly isolated. They no longer have a place among the population. They are increasingly outside and opposed to the population. We are winning back the confidence of sections of the population who had been lost to the revolution through Amin's provocative policy. We are now planning to hold elections to appoint members of all our bodies from grassroots level to the top. The law on the election of local councils is ready and will soon be published."

Alleg concludes that people will sooner or later have to realize that "counterrevolution has lost the game."

AFP: EXPERIENCED TROOPS REPLACING YOUNG RUSSIANS

BK111531 Hong Kong AFP in English 1513 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 11 Sep (AFP)--The Soviet military command in Kabul is steadily replacing its blond teenage draftees, who were flown into Afghanistan in December last year, by more hardened Russian soldiers, experienced in anti-guerrilla warfare, reports reaching here from Afghan dissident sources in Kabul confirmed today.

The new arrived troops have been dispatched to rebel infested areas and the recent Kabul Radio claim of successes against rebels is attributed to better fighting capabilities of the soldiers, the reports said. The first stage of replacement began on August 29, when the command started a three-day airlift operation, the reports said.

Western diplomatic sources in the Indian capital had confirmed the airlift operation on September 3, but could not back it up with details.

The presence of the new Russian soldiers, who look quite different from their teenager counterparts, gave rise to reports that non-Russian troops were being engaged in fighting against the rebels. Afghan rebels, who were accustomed to seeing the green-horn soldiers, mistook the hardened fighters for Cubans, the reports said.

The reports quoted an incident in the power generation township of Sorobi, situated halfway between the Afghan capital and Jalalabad, where a rebel attack on the power generation station was repulsed by the newly arrived troops on September 3. The rebels were taken by surprise by the experienced soldiers and they beat a hasty retreat, the reports said. Word went around through the rebel pipeline to Pakistan that "10,000 Cubans have arrived" in Afghanistan and were aiding the Russians in battlefronts.

Western diplomatic sources here say that they do not have any credible evidence that communist combat troops other than Russians and Afghans are engaged in fighting in Afghanistan. However, the sources do not rule out the possibility of Cubans being used to train anti-guerrilla units either of the Afghan Army or the newly formed armed volunteer groups.

Meanwhile, the sources backed up their earlier reports on the recent arrival of a 100-strong "civilian Cuban advisory group" in the Afghan capital. This is the second Cuban group to arrive in Afghanistan within the last two weeks. About 30 to 35 Cuban "technical advisers" arrived in Kabul earlier this month, reports from Islamabad said.

AFP: AFGHAN MILITIA COMMANDER, OTHER OFFICIALS KILLED

OW112049 Paris AFP in English 2026 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Islamabad, 11 Sep, (AFP)--The commander of Afghan militia and ten other senior government officials were killed yesterday in a clash between pro- and anti-communist elements in Nangarhar Province, rebel sources said here today.

The project director of Nangarhar Province bordering Pakistan was among the "high level" government officials killed, the sources said.

According to the sources fighting broke out when the new pro-government guerrilla force comprising "employees" of the provincial government paraded outside Khogiani where Muslim freedom fighters enjoyed the "complete backing" of the local population, they said.

The sources said that apart from known guerrilla strongholds the latest Soviet pre-winter drive was aimed at eliminating Muslim rebels from the border provinces.

Fighting was also reported in Herat bordering Iran, other areas near the Pakistan frontier, and Badakhshan close to the Soviet border.

The rebel report said that Soviet troops were also engaged in "severe fighting" in Konarha Province located near the Pakistani tribal belt. But details of the clashes reported going on since last week here not available.

Heavy fighting was reportedly continuing in Panjshir Valley where, according to rebels, the Soviet advance was halted after damaging 70 Russian tanks and armoured vehicles surrounded from three sides.

They said anti-Soviet guerrillas again clashed with Soviet occupation forces in Saroobi 70 kms from Kabul on the Jalalabad-Kabul highway yesterday. Soviet military losses were "high", they said, adding that an unknown number of Red Army soldiers were killed.

AMIR OF KUWAIT ARRIVES FOR 3-DAY VISIT 11 SEP

BK111307 Dacca Domestic Service in Bengali 1200 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] A warm and hearty welcome was accorded to the Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah when he arrived in Dacca a short while ago on a 3-day visit to Bangladesh. President Ziaur Rahman received him at the airport. A 21-gun salute heralded the arrival of the distinguished guest. Four fighters of the Bangladesh Air Force escorted the special aircraft carrying the amir when it entered into the Bangladesh airspace. The amir is accompanied by a large delegation including 4 ministers, 23 senior officials and 15 press representatives.

Official talks between Kuwait and Bangladesh are to be held tomorrow morning. Bilateral economic cooperation, problems of the gulf and surrounding areas and the current international situation are expected to be discussed.

Arrival Statement

BK120048 Dacca Domestic Service in English 1705 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah was given a tumultuous welcome when he arrived in Dacca this afternoon on a 3-day state visit to Bangladesh. President Zia received him at the airport.

In a statement on arrival, the amir of Kuwait said the visit will [words indistinct] on matters of common interests for bringing the two brotherly countries closer together. It will also help widen the scope for cooperation for development and enable both sides to coordinate steps to build a better future for the people of the two countries with abiding faith in God and a desire to see justice and peace in the contemporary world. The amir also expressed affection and amity for the people of Bangladesh.

The airport ceremony over, the amir along with President Ziaur Rahman drove in a ceremonial motorcade to Banga Bhavan where he is staying. A large delegation including four ministers, senior officials and a 16-member press team is accompanying the amir of Kuwait. The ministers are Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah, Finance Minister 'Abd al-Rahman Salim al-'Atiqi, Minister for Religious and Islamic Affairs Yusif Jasim Hajji, and Minister for Trade and Industry 'Abd al-Wahab al-Nafisi.

JAPANESE NUCLEAR ENERGY DELEGATION MEETS MINISTER

BK100536 Dacca Overseas Service in English 0445 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The visiting Japanese Government delegation on nuclear energy held discussions in Dacca yesterday with State Minister for Science and Technology Dr (R.A. Ghani) on the possible establishment of an Asian atomic power regional cooperation center.

The five-member delegation led by (Kaneka) arrived in the capital from Tokyo on Monday on the first leg of a 12-day Asian tour. The Japanese delegation will also go to Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines to exchange views on the proposed center as well as to have first-hand knowledge of the present use of nuclear energy for peaceful needs in these countries.

BRIEFS

STEEL PRODUCTION--The Chittagong steel mill is to produce 145,000 tons of steel worth about 120 crore taka during 1980. The production target exceeded to that of 1979 by 12,000 tons. [Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 31 Aug 80 BK]

SPOKESMAN COMMENTS ON U.S. MOVES ON NUCLEAR FUEL SUPPLY

BK111558 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1539 GMT 11 Sep 80

["Official Spokesman's Statement on 'September'"--ISI headline]

[Text] India hopes that the United States will honour its obligations by making an immediate shipment of nuclear fuel for the Tarapur powerplant despite disapproval by both the Senate and the House foreign relations committees, reports PTI.

In reply to queries from newsmen, the spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry said on 11 September the Government of India has always fulfilled all obligations under the 1963 agreement, which was a treaty between two sovereign states. India expects the United States to fulfill its obligations on its part, like India's. "This would require the immediate shipment of the already delayed consignment of fuel," he added.

The resolutions of the American Senate and House foreign relations committees to bar the sales of nuclear fuel to India were adopted despite a last minute personal appeal from U.S. Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. Commenting on yesterday's decision, the spokesman said the Government of India had noted it. These are domestic, and the process of decisionmaking with the United States. The government is only concerned with the continued implementation of the 1963 agreement, which is a treaty between two sovereign states, the spokesman said.

The spokesman said the Government of India appreciated the efforts of U.S. President Jimmy Carter to honour his country's commitment and trust he would be able to do so. "We are, however, prepared to deal with any eventuality that may arise," the spokesman said.

President Carter's executive order approving both pending shipments for an aggregate quantity of 40 tonnes of enriched uranium has a 60-day time lag. The action now rests with the House of Representatives and the Senate. Both have time to act until 1 October when the 60-day time allowed for congressional action regarding the executive order will expire.

The decision of President Carter, announced in early May, to sanction the export of enriched uranium now withheld for about 2 years was termed officially as a positive development. India took the view at that time that the ultimate test of the fulfillment of the bilateral contractual obligations for fuel supply would be its arrival. The U.S. decision was conveyed in a communication to Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi by President Carter.

TIMES OF INDIA CONDEMNS U.S. NUCLEAR STRATEGY

BK101455 Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 3 Sep 80 p 8

[Editorial: "Stop This Madness"]

[Text] While a U.N. conference was reviewing the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in Geneva, the United States chose to make a mockery of the exercise by announcing a new nuclear warfare strategy. For good measure, it has also disclosed a "significant" technological breakthrough to tilt the military balance in its own favour. Under the new doctrine, called the 'counterforce strategy,' a U.S. nuclear strike will now primarily aim at destroying the Soviet military and supporting nuclear targets and political leadership. The earlier doctrine of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD) is not completely discarded, but will now play a subordinate role. The new strategy is said to make possible a "prolonged but limited" nuclear war.

It has even been suggested that Washington might respond to a large-scale Soviet conventional offensive with an appropriate nuclear response. This is not all. The United States is now reported to have devised a technology which will neutralise Soviet air defences against American bombers, cruise missiles or fighter bombers. The new technology bears a macabre but appropriate name: "Stealth." It is supposed to prevent Soviet radar or other sensors from spotting American manned and unmanned aircraft until it is too late. In other words, Washington is telling Moscow that, in some respects, it has developed a first-strike capability to hit and destroy the Soviet Union. One could argue that some of these disclosures are intended to neutralise the electoral advantage which Mr Ronald Reagan will supposedly reap from a more hawkish posture. But it is playing a dangerous game because Russia is bound to take these declarations dead seriously, leading to an even more feverish nuclear arms race.

And all this when a U.N. conference was reviewing for the second time the working of the NPT. With what gall can the nuclear weapon powers ask the non-nulcear countries to eschew the nuclear path when, by their own example, they are doing exactly the reverse? Even the so-called exercise in disarmament, called SALT II, is presently in limbo. The SALT II would actually increase the number of strategic nuclear weapons from some 14,000 to about 24,000 but it was still welcomed as an attempt, however inadequate by the two super-powers to regulate the expansion of their nuclear arsenals. But with the new U.S. announcements and continuing development of more advanced weapon-systems (like MX and Trident missiles), we may be heading towards a nuclear disaster by miscalculation--if not a general holocaust. Dr Sigvard Eklund, director of the International Atomic Energy Agency, has already pointed out that the nuclear weapon powers now have a "global overkill" capacity equal to three tons of tnt for everyone on earth. And yet the two super-powers are going in for bigger and bigger nuclear arsenals.

AMIR OF KUWAIT CONCLUDES VISIT, DEPARTS FOR BANGLADESH

BK111305 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Amir of Kuwait Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah was given a warm and affectionate farewell when he left New Delhi for Dacca this afternoon. He was seen off at the airport by President Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, several of her Cabinet colleagues and other high officials.

In a statement the amir said that the visit has given him an opportunity to exchange views with Indian leaders on the ways and means of bringing about closer bilateral relations between the two countries.

Press Statement

BK111541 Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 1512 GMT 11 Sep 80

["India-Kuwait Joint Press Statement"--ISI headline]

[Text] At the invitation of President of the Republic of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, paid an official visit to India 9-11 September 1980.

His highness the amir of Kuwait and the accompanying delegation were accorded a warm welcome which reflects the profound friendly and brotherly relations existing between the Republic of India and the State of Kuwait.

Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi and the amir of Kuwait had detailed discussions of matters of common interest and concern which were not only bilateral but also regional and international.

These talks were held in an atmosphere of great warmth, friendship and mutual understanding in conformity with the age-old relations between the two countries. The leaders were deeply gratified that they hold a very close similarity of views on the issues discussed by them. The ministers accompanying the amir also held fruitful discussions with their counterparts.

While reviewing the global political situation the two sides stressed the need for all countries to increase their efforts aimed at promoting and strengthening international peace and security. They expressed their grave concern at growing instances of foreign intervention in the internal affairs of other states. They strongly opposed the use of force in the settlement of disputes between states which should only be resolved peacefully, bilaterally and in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and within its framework.

They reaffirmed their adherence to the basic principles of the policy of nonalignment which render the movement of nonaligned countries an independent, authentic and irreplaceable factor for peace and progress in the world.

The prime minister and the amir viewed with grave concern the growing escalation of great power rivalries in the region which lead to increasing tensions and heightening conflicts and hostilities. They therefore called on all concerned states to convert the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace and keep the gulf free of great power military presence and rivalry. In this connection, the Indian side expressed its appreciation for the courageous stand taken by Kuwait against the foreign military presence in the Indian Ocean. The prime minister of India and the amir of Kuwait viewed with gravity developments in the Middle East. Israel's expansion and aggression in occupied territories and south Lebanon, its establishment of settlement and the exploitation of natural resources in occupied territories, the move of Israel to perpetuate its annexation of Arab Jerusalem, changing its cultural identity, the establishment of the Israeli capital in that city, Israel's intransigence, the continued flouting of international opinion and the relevant UN resolutions have all contributed to an escalation and heightening of tensions and the endangering peace and stability in the region and in the world. The current situation has now assumed ominous dimensions. The two leaders therefore emphasised the urgency of finding a just and durable solution based upon complete withdrawal of Israel from all occupied Palestinian and Arab territories, including Arab Jerusalem, since June 1977. They also reendorsed the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people under the representation of the Palestine Liberation Organization to return to their homeland, to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent state in Palestine. The Kuwaiti side expressed its appreciation of the consistent and solid support given by India and the amir of Kuwait also discussed the situation in South Asia. Both sides emphasised the necessity of countries in region living in a spirit of peace and cooperation. They reiterated that the presence of foreign troops contributed to in stability and heightened tensions. Solutions, however, would have to be found through political and diplomatic measures and not by military confrontation.

The two sides fully supported the just struggle of the peoples of South Africa and elsewhere against colonialism, apartheid and racial discrimination.

The two leaders underlined the growing importance of strengthening bilateral exchanges and cooperation. These would be mutually reinforcing and would strengthen both individual and bilateral self reliance. While expressing satisfaction at the present state of the cooperation and exchanges between India and Kuwait, they agreed that there was considerable potential and scope for both deepening and diversifying them.

The prime minister and the amir placed particular emphasis upon the importance of energy not only in regard to their national economies but also in the global context. As such, they felt that the possibilities of increased cooperation between India and Kuwait in the area of oil, its exploration, exploitation, conservation and substitution and in the field of petrochemicals hold out the promise of mutually beneficial cooperation. Specific possibilities in this regard would be further pursued at ministerial and official levels. The two sides agreed that Kuwaiti participation in the development and industrialization of India on an investment basis and for mutual benefit would be studied.

The prime minister of India expressed her appreciation of the financial assistance to India under the Kuwait fund for Arab economic development. The fund will attach importance to the programmes of development that fall within its specialisation, particularly those relating to the energy sector.

Prospects for the further expansion of trade between the two countries were also reviewed. It was agreed that various steps needed to be taken, including exchanges of delegations and the holding of exhibitions.

His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah expressed his appreciation for the cordial reception and warm hospitality accorded to him and members of his party by President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi, the government and people of India.

His Highness Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad as-Sabah, amir of Kuwait, extended an invitation to President of India Neelam Sanjiva Reddy and to Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi to visit Kuwait. The invitations were accepted gratefully and dates of the visits will be determined through diplomatic channels.

ZAMBIA PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN NEW DELHI ON STATE VISIT

BK120756 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] A warm and ceremonial welcome was given to Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda on his arrival in New Delhi today on a state visit to India. Mr Kaunda is accompanied by his wife, Mrs (Betty) Kaunda. President Sanjiva Reddy warmly greeted them as they alighted from a special aircraft which brought them from Bombay after an overnight stay there. Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi and her Cabinet colleagues and other distinguished persons were present at the airport. A 21-gun salute marked the arrival of the Zambian president who also inspected an inter-services guard of honor.

Welcoming Dr Kaunda, President Reddy described him as one of Africa's illustrious sons and a close friend of India. Referring to the liberation struggle in Africa, he said India will not rest content until the remaining vestiges of oppression in southern Africa are removed. He said the people of India have freely given their moral and material support to the struggle. He assured the visiting president of India's readiness to share its experience and skills in the economic and social development of Zambia.

In his reply, President Kaunda said that his visit takes place at a most crucial time in the history of mankind. He expressed concern at the dangerous nuclear weapons, which he said plague world peace today. President Kaunda said he will exchange views with the Indian leaders on these matters more intimately.

Soon after their arrival at Rashtrapati Bhavan where they will be staying, President Kaunda and his wife, Mrs (Betty) Kaunda, called on President Sanjiva Reddy and Mrs Reddy. They were together for half an hour.

DELHI REPORTS ON AGRICULTURE TALKS IN SOVIET UNION

BK110752 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have identified further areas of cooperation in agriculture and animal husbandry. This follows talks between Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh and Soviet teams in the Soviet Union recently.

A memorandum of discussions between the two delegations released in New Delhi today says there will be greater exchange of cotton, sunflower and linseed plant. Cooperation in horticulture will include grapes, apples, peaches and apricots.

DESAI DECLINES INVITATION TO VISIT PAKISTAN

BK110303 Delhi INDIAN EXPRESS in English 3 Sep 80 p 9

[Excerpt] Baroda, 2 Sep (EXPRESS NEWS SERVICE)--Former Prime Minister Morarji Desai said he has received an invitation from President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan to visit his country.

Replying to questions from reporters last evening, Mr Desai said President Ziaul Haq wanted to consult him on many matters.

When asked if he proposed to go to Pakistan, Mr Desai replied in the negative, adding that if the prime minister asked him he would consider it, "otherwise it would be an action embarrassing to my own country's government."

Earlier he said in reply to a question that the anti-India campaign in Pakistan was a sequel to the policy the new government had adopted.

BEATING OF EMBASSY EMPLOYEE IN PAKISTAN PROTESTED

BK090305 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] India has protested to Pakistan against the beating up of an Indian Embassy employee in Islamabad last week.

A spokesman of the External Affairs Ministry told newsmen that the matter has been raised appropriately and strongly with the Pakistan mission in New Delhi.

STUDENTS PROTEST AT PAKISTAN EMBASSY 10 SEP

BK101041 Hong Kong AFP in English 1025 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] New Delhi, 10 Sep (AFP)--Over 500 Delhi university students staged a demonstration outside the Pakistan Embassy here today to express their "anger" against the beating up of a staff member of the Indian mission in Islamabad and alleged Pakistani "interference" in the internal affairs of India.

Mounted police and a sizeable force of steel-helmeted policemen prevented any violent incident during the 45-minute demonstration.

Shouting slogans against Pakistan President Ziaul Haq the demonstrators carried placards some of which read "Beware Pakistan--we shall not tolerate assault on an Indian," "Pak--keep hands off India."

A section of the protestors made a fire of the placards and flung some of them at police.

Today was the second day of protest outside the Pakistan Embassy since the alleged manhandling of an Indian Embassy employee by unknown persons in Islamabad on Sunday.

After the first protest on Monday police had registered a case of rioting against a mob which allegedly broke some flower pots and a light on the main gate of the embassy.

COMMERCIAL CREDIT EXTENDED TO VIETNAM

WA121111 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English 21 Aug 80 p 5

[Text] Bombay, Aug. 20 (UNI)--The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI), has extended a credit of Rs. 150 million to Vietnam for purchase of goods from India.

The credit will be utilised through the Vietcom Bank, which looks after Vietnam's foreign trade.

The credit is repayable in 10 years, after an initial grace period of two years.

The Indian offer is in response to a request made by the Vietnamese prime minister, Pham Vam Dong, during his recent visit to India.

The credit agreement was signed in Hanoi on August 4 by Mr. Tiwari, executive director of IDBI and Ngyuen Van Giod, vice chairman of Vietcom Bank.

This is the second commercial credit extended by India to Vietnam. The first credit of Rs. 300 million was extended in 1978 by IDBI and State Bank of India in equal participation.

FRESH VIOLENCE REPORTED IN MORADABAD, ALIGARH

BK120338 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] The situation in Moradabad and Aligarh remained quiet but tense yesterday. Both towns are under day and night curfew, except the civil lines area in Moradabad and the civil lines and at roads areas in Aligarh.

The situation in Moradabad during the night was generally peaceful. However, there were stray cases of arson and reports of sporadic firing from rooftops last night in some localities. The district magistrate and the senior superintendent of police immediately rushed to the troubled spot and, after warning the people, the police opened fire in the air to scare away the miscreants. No one was injured in the firing. About 40 persons have been arrested in this connection. The situation is under control.

More troops were sent to Moradabad yesterday to help the civil authorities in maintaining peace there. The police and paramilitary forces have intensified patrolling in the affected areas. Meanwhile, the death toll in Wednesday's incident has gone up to nine. An official spokesman said in Lucknow that the government has made arrangements for mobile medical units and supply of essential commodities in the curfew-bound areas of Aligarh and Moradabad.

The state chief secretary said that 250 people have been arrested so far in connection with the incidents in Moradabad on Wednesday. He said in Aligarh 120 people have been taken into custody during the last 4 days.

SINGAPORE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER PAYS VISIT

Arrival in Islamabad

GF101810 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, second deputy prime minister and foreign minister [as heard] of Singapore, arrived in Islamabad this afternoon at the head of a five-member delegation on a 2-day official visit to Pakistan. Pakistani Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan and other high officials welcomed them at the airport.

After arriving in Islamabad, the Singapore deputy prime minister met with Ghulam Khan and exchanged views on bilateral interests. They also discussed in detail the current international situation, especially the recent incidents in the region. Mr Rahim Ishaq, a senior minister of the Singapore Foreign Ministry, was also present during the talks.

The finance minister will host a banquet tonight in honor of the Singapore deputy prime minister.

Meeting With President

BK110146 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Mr S. Rajaratnam, deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Singapore, called on President Gen Mohammad Ziaul Haq in Rawalpindi last evening. They had an hour-long, indepth exchange of views on the global situation in general and the situation in Southeast and Southwest Asia in particular, on which there was a complete identity of views.

Earlier, on his arrival in Rawalpindi, Mr S. Rajaratnam told newsmen at the airport that the problem of refugees, particularly those from Afghanistan and Kampuchea, is a humanitarian one. He pointed out, however, that this problem is being used as a political weapon to destabilize adjoining countries economically and politically. He said this situation endangers peace not only in the region but in the whole world.

Answering a question, he said Singapore has very cordial relations with Pakistan in all spheres. Both desire to promote their economic and trade ties. He said during his talks with Pakistani leaders he would find ways and means of strengthening and expanding these ties.

Talks on World Situation

BK111708 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 1500 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Singapore Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs S. Rajaratnam and Federal Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan met in Islamabad today where they had wideranging discussions on bilateral relations and important regional and international developments. The talks, which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere, lasted for 2 and 1/2 hours. They also exchanged views in regard to the forthcoming session of the UN General Assembly, during which the Afghanistan and Kampuchean issues will receive special attention.

Both sides voiced satisfaction with their bilateral relations. It was noted there were no problems between the two countries and that prospects were bright for promoting mutual cooperation not only in political arena but also in the trade and commercial sectors.

Both sides announced that they were in complete agreement in their perception of developments in Afghanistan and Kampuchea and the impact of these developments on the regional situation and world peace.

They strongly felt that foreign military intervention in Afghanistan and Kampuchea must be brought to an early end, that the nonaligned and independent status of the two states be restored and that the people of these countries must be enabled to decide their own destiny free from foreign intervention.

S. Rajaratnam praised Pakistan's courageous and principled stand on Afghanistan and its efforts to provide humanitarian relief and assistance to over 1 million Afghan refugees. He noted Pakistan's consistent endeavors in search of an honorable and equitable political settlement of the problem of Afghanistan through peaceful means. He also expressed appreciation for Pakistan's strong position on the Kampuchean issue.

The two sides had indepth discussions on the Middle East situation. Rajaratnam briefed the finance minister about his discussions with the leaders of Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Bahrain which he had visited recently.

Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan explained Pakistan's role as current chairman of the Islamic Conference in mobilizing world pressure aganst Israel's illegal occupation of Arab lands and Jerusalem.

Singapore's deputy prime minister was aided in the talks by senior Foreign Ministry (?Secretary) A. Rahim Ishaq and high officials of his delegation which included S. Shahnawaz, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry.

Remarks on Afghanistan, Kampuchea

BK120206 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0100 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Singapore Deputy Prime Minister S. Rajaratnam has appealed to developing countries at the United Nations to jointly exert moral pressure for bringing an end to military intervention in Afghanistan and Kampuchea and withdrawal of foreign forces from these countries. Speaking at a dinner hosted by Finance Minister Ghulam Ishaq Khan in Islamabad last night, the Singapore deputy prime minister said new trends are emerging in international relations due to the Afghan and Kampuchean issues which will not be acceptable to freedom-loving nations of the world under any circumstances.

The finance minister, speaking on the occasion, stressed that the international community should take effective and concrete steps for a just and final settlement of the Afghan issue. He said a solution to this issue should include the withdrawal of foreign forces from Afghanistan, restoration of its independence and nonaligned status and creation of conditions conducive for the return of over one million Afghan refugees to their homes as well as the consideration of the Soviet Union's legitimate interests and an effective guarantee to security concerns of Afghanistan's other neighbors.

Departure Comments

BK120240 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Talking to Radio Pakistan's representative before his departure for home [as heard] from Islamabad, Singapore Deputy Prime Minister Rajaratnam said during talks with Pakistani leaders they particularly exchanged views on how to put pressure on the Soviet Union at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly to find a solution to Afghanistan and various other issues. He said other issues on which views were exchanged included the Middle East situation and matters of running the nonaligned movement according to its basic principles.

RAJA'I, KHOMEYNI SPEAK AT MEETING WITH CABINET MEMBERS

LD112218 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1714 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Speech by Ayatollah Khomeyni when receiving Prime Minister Raja'i and Cabinet members on 11 September and after introductory remarks by Prime Minister Raja'i--recorded, duration of Khomeyni speech 46 minutes]

[Excerpts] [Begin Raja'i recording] In the name of God, the merciful the compassionate. Thus have we made of you a nation justly balanced, that ye might be witnesses over the nations, and the apostle a witness over yourselves. [Koranic verse]
Dear Imam, having been charged with forming a cabinet, we tried, while bearing your repeated guidelines in mind, and eventually--considering the time limit--chose these brothers who, taking the situation into account, are among the best. Subsequently, we (?introduced) them to the president and obtained a vote of confidence from the Majlis. Afterwards, they took us as patterns which will bring the revolution to fruition. For this reason, we are very worried; we really feel our responsibilities, while considering ourselves within the context of the verse I just quoted. We are worried, for we must be a witness, as far as the people are concerned, in this revolutionary movement, in following the revolutionary aims and in materializing the aspirations of the revolution. But I thank God for living in the era of an imam; to reach his standards we must endeavor for years. [end recording]

[Begin Khomeyni recording] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To begin with, I pray to God Almighty to favor you with His (?blessings) and guide you to reach the ideology, being the Islamic ideology [words indistinct].

The danger threatening man and any incumbant is self-love. Self-love is one of the (?biggest) mistakes made by man. [passage indistinct]

The most important mistakes committed by man stem from this selfishness and being oblivious of God. Men ought to try to cast away this [words indistinct] and self-love. This is, obviously, a very difficult task which requires mortification; however, it is not impossible, it is difficult but not impossible. In anything men embark upon, should they abandon selfishness and observe God, then they will both succeed and remain immune to [word indistinct] selfishness.

You, being among the esteemed ministers to whom this Islamic country has been handed over and whose posts are posts under which important work should be done, must try, must not presume that high posts even of the first order, are terribly important.

Now let us see who gave us our present freedom. Who gave us our present independence under which no one can interfere in our country? Were they not but these very barefoot people, slumdwellers, deprived university students and people from all walks of life who gathered together and, with God's help, staged an uprising and a movement and gave us our present freedom? They demolished the (?institutions) which no one imagined could be done and made this possible for us, thus enabling us to become ministers, president and deputies. All these things are because of them. Everything we have is because of this nation--of course an Islamic nation which managed to do these things by chanting "God is great." Now we ought to see what this nation, who made all these things possible, wants from us and what we should do for it.

The present Islamic government in which you are an Islamic prime minister and government, the gentlemen are Islamic ministers and, in which, the president is the president of an Islamic country and the deputies are deputies of an Islamic country, must (?avoid) the things practiced in the past.

You must abandon dictatorships, (?satanism), selfishness and self-love and enter a new country, a country unprecedented after the early Islamic period.

These people who, having worked so hard, gave you this revolution and made it possible for you to have these posts--how would God take it if you wanted to argue over posts? The nation worked hard and gave its young people. As for now, you yourselves know what the situation is: the revolution guards in Khuzestan, the army in the other places--they are giving their lives and blood each day. The people there are being bombed, our enemies are very active. Now, under the circumstances, when all sides are against us--all big and small powers are against us--now having handed over the country to you after so much work, is it right for you to keep up, saying you did that or I did that? All these things emanate from Satan. (?Have no doubt), all these things emanate from Satan. [passage indistinct]

Supposing they do not even say anything, but how do you answer the bereaved woman who has given (?sacrifice)? How do you answer the bereaved and weak mothers and bereaved fathers?

[Words indistinct] imagine how these bereaved people who have given their young men for the Islamic Republic would feel, while within this Islamic Republic there is commotion as to whether I should be your senior or you should be mine? [passage indistinct] What would the people say when they read the press? All those in charge should bear these things in mind. This is an Islamic country. It is not satanic. Do not lead this Islamic country towards Satan.

You should think of this nation, this (?country), these people who have given everything they had to make it possible for you to be where you are: Think about them. At nights, when you are alone, think: What did I do today, and was it for myself or the people? Think: When I speak, do I do it for myself or for the country's interests? [passage indistinct]

The thing is that they actually want you to continue fighting among yourselves, to ignore the country's problems so that they can deal their blow. In the course of history, particularly over the past 50 years, they have been trying to keep our young people and nation (?ignorant). Now, God has willed it to have their plots exposed to some extent and [passage indistinct]

You must not consider yourselves a ruler of the people; rather, you must think of yourselves as servants of the people. This is a more a pious act before God than considering yourselves as rulers. The government must serve, the army must serve. If all of you consider yourselves as servants, if you did not wish to be praised all the time, eulogized all the time, shouted for all the time and then continue fighting among yourselves; if you abandon these things and reach an understanding to establish friendship among you, then imagine how pleasant it would be to the nation.

I beg of you, of all of those gentlemen holding certain positions, whether they are working in ministries or whether they are ministers, be they the prime minister, the president or all those involved in the affairs of the country, those in the revolution council or other positions; I beg all of them to avoid what is contrary to God's will, what is contrary to the will of Islam's imams and those of the nation.

Do not fight among each other. Do not write in the press (?against each other). It is all right to criticize; for correct criticism should be made. Everyone should make correct criticism, but one should not use the pen for vengeance. [end recording]

CABINET HOLDS FIRST OFFICIAL SESSION

LD111712 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] According to the Central News Bureau, this morning the first official session of the Cabinet was held in the presence of ministers.

After this session, and after meeting the imam of the nation, the Council of Ministers held another session chaired by Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i. At this session several decisions were put to a vote and passed as follows:

1. The stipends received by the prime minister, ministers and their under secretaries in remuneration for carrying out the duties delegated to them should not exceed 7,000 tomans.

2. In order to cut bureaucracy and red tape, a bank account in the name of the government will be opened in the Bank-e Markazi, and the sum of 1 billion tomans will be deposited in that account as ready cash so that after approving each decree, the budget for which will already have been estimated, the budget can be disbursed immediately directly from that account and the sum returned to the account after ordinary procedures have been passed.

CRITICISM OF SPLITS IN LEADERSHIP NOTED

Montazeri on Need for Unity

LD111326 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1005 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] As we informed you earlier in this newscast the Voice of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the illustrious faqih [jurisconsult], His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri, was interviewed in connection with the verbal attacks on some of the country's officials. He said: Under the present conditions of our country and considering the health of the imam, whose protection is incumbent upon us, it is clearly a sin to follow such issues and it is against the interest of Islam and the Muslims. At the beginning of his interview His Eminence Ayatollah Montazeri told our correspondent:

We take refuge in God from the wicked Satan. In the name of God, the most compassionate, the most merciful. You are aware that the revolution which was made victorious in Iran was not achieved freely. We gave more than 60 or 70,000 martyrs. This revolution resulted in more than 100,000 cripples. Many people suffered great financial loss until the revolution came to victory. Therefore, for a revolution which we have achieved at such a cost, we should sacrifice everything, not do something which is harmful to our revolution.

At the moment, our country is in a critical situation. The superpowers have imposed an economic blockade upon our country. Foreign countries, as much as they can, engage in propaganda against the revolution and against the leader of the revolution. The agents of the imperialists and the Zionists are engaged in propaganda in foreign countries against our revolution and against the leader of the revolution; they are engaged in a war against us. We can see that Iraq is formally at war with Iran, and that in the west of our country our soldiers and our guards are being regularly martyred. The economy of our country is crippled. The situation regarding universities is such that the universities are closed. We need to bring about a stable situation in the universities. Many of our factories are closed because we do not have the materials needed to run them. Due to the economic blockade the factories are crippled.

In such a time, when we are faced with so many economic and cultural problems, all our forces and capabilities should be coordinated. If there are some with minor differences among them they should put aside these minor differences and unite with each other and act in the interest of the country.

I am fond of His Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr and he is one of my friends--he is one who believes in the revolution. Also His Excellency Dr Baheshti and His Excellency Mr Hashemi Rafsanjani are my old friends.

Nevertheless, the night before last when I heard the speech of His Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr I was utterly astonished. At a time when we are engaged in a war against our enemies, when our enemies are putting pressure upon us is it right that for 2 or 3 hours people were kept waiting to talk about our minor differences in a public gathering on 8 September in the square of the martyrs [Shohada Square] and complain, for instance, that some groups are against me? Well, if there are such minor differences people should sit together and solve them, not reflect their differences in their public speeches, on radio and television or in the press.

We know that if we have a minor problem in the country, our enemies abroad magnify it. They will laugh at us and say that these people--who have neither proper economic or educational systems, when all people are against them--still fight among themselves over minor issues.

On the other hand, we should have consideration for the health of the imam. At the moment, the independence of our country is dependent upon his health and we know how sad he gets over such issues. We should have consideration for his health. We should have regard for the interest of the country. Since the day before yesterday, people incessantly telephone us with questions. Today, I received an urgent cable from the west of the country, a cable which had been sent to the imam with a copy to me. It said: We are regularly being martyred in the west of the country, we are in the field of battle, yet the gentlemen in Tehran are engaged in fighting and feuding among themselves.

Sometime ago I received a letter from Yasir 'Arafat saying: We are finding it difficult as to how to reply concerning the differences existing in Iran and the way Iranian officials are magnifying Iran's minor problems in the eyes of the enemies. Why do they not pay heed when even Yasir 'Arafat also realizes our problem?

Therefore, although we believe in Mr Bani-Sadr we have this criticism concerning him. As he was the first to start it he should also try to compensate for what he has done. To follow up this controversy, whether by Mr Bani-Sadr or whether by other friends, is seriously forbidden under present circumstances and it will be against the interests of our revolution.

Our revolution is the revolution of the Koran. Our revolution is an Islamic Revolution. We should have the Koranic verses in front of our eyes and should act according to them. The Koran says: Don't fight, otherwise you will be weakened and your strength will leave you. Of course we cannot say that all the minds will work the same. Every mind thinks differently. However, they should sit together and become united. They should not fight over a minor issue.

At the moment, more than anything else we need coordination and unity. I had no intention of interfering in such issues. However, on the other hand, I thought it might be my religious duty to do so. Therefore, as a reminder, I ask both His Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr as well as our own friends not to pursue such issues any further.

It seems that His Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr is suffering from a feeling of suspicion. This is a fact, because his speeches demonstrate that he feels there are certain individuals who are against him and who are acting against him. As a result, in his speeches he attacks a particular group. It is not clear which group he means. If he has differences with a party, such opposition to that party is no sin. Throughout the world, countries have certain parties. If we have an active party in our country it is a good thing and in the interest of the country.

If he has certain views concerning some individuals, he should sit with those individuals and sort out his differences. He should not drag these differences to public gatherings, to the radio and television and to the press.

On the other hand, the press, the radio and television are dutybound not to reflect everything. They should not reflect something which they know is against the interest of the revolution and against the interest of the country.

At the same time we are very surprised why Mr Bani-Sadr has attacked the radio and television in his speech. I was surprised because the radio and television are at his disposal [dar ekhtiyare khodeshan ast]. At all times, the radio and television reporters are chasing him and broadcasts everything in his speeches. I cannot understand the reason for the attack against the radio and television.

Of course, the radio, television and the press should bear in mind not to reflect anything which is against the revolution, which is against the nation or which create a feeling of despair among the people. They should not reflect on such things.

Of course, I also recommend to my brothers and sisters, the Iranian nation, not to be upset by such issues. I am confident that at a time when everybody is fighting against us, when the superpowers are creating so many obstacles for us, the Iranian nation, which has not freely achieved the revolution and which has paid a high price for the revolution, is very attached to this revolution and is attached to the leader of the revolution. I am quite confident concerning the nation. But, at the same time, we should try to maintain the dignity of the revolution in the eyes of foreign enemies. We should not do something which might upset the leader of the revolution.

I repeat, under the present conditions of the country and through consideration for the health of the imam, whose protection is incumbent upon us, we should not pursue such matters. If Mr Bani-Sadr wants to talk about his policies and others--whether the Majlis, member of the Majlis or other people--wants to talk about their policies and to make public their differences, I remind him this is clearly forbidden [haram] by God and is against the interests of Islam and Muslims.

Mr Bani-Sadr should have respect for the Majlis. If he has been chosen by the people, the deputies who are in the Majlis have also been chosen by the people. There are many divine and learned poeple in the Majlis. He should not imagine that all Majlis deputies should follow him. No, every one of them has a point of view. The executive power should always follow the Majlis. The president and the government should always carry out the orders of the Majlis. He should never expect that the Majlis and the deputies will always completely and unanimously support and obey him.

Although I believe in Mr Bani-Sadr and other friends, and although I like them, I complain at his having started this controversy. It was started by His Excellency Mr Bani-Sadr. We definitely expect him to make amends and have regard for the health of the imam.

I beseech God, the almighty, the all-blessed, to assist all of us to serve Islam and the Muslims. We hope God will protect the leader of the revolution for us and that he will dispel the evil of the superpowers from the Islamic country of Iran and all the Muslim countries, especially Afghanistan, which is in bondage. I commit all of you to the care of God. God's greetings and blessings be upon you all.

Ayatollah's Appeal to Khomeyni

LD111230 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] An urgent telegram has been sent to Imam Khomeyni, leader of the revolution and founder of the Islamic Republic of Iran, by His Eminence Ayatollah Al'azma Seyyed Shahabeddin Mar'ashi-Najafi.

The telegram reads as follows:

To the distinguished person of the respected leader of the revolution, Your Eminence Ayatollah Khomeyni, may your blessings continue. With greetings and salutations.

As Your Eminence has often called upon the nation as a whole and particularly the officials in charge of the country's affairs to be united and one, and since your frequent advice in this regard has so far helped the progress of affairs, unfortunately, despite all this guidance the situation has recently degenerated to the point that all these verbal squabbles have now been dragged into the press, radio and television. I do not know who benefits from these unarguable issues in the present circumstances except the enemies of both Islam and the Muslims.

Now that we are a country at war with the superpowers, is it seemly that we give this impression of ourselves? Should there, perchance, be a dispute over certain issues we should not allow foreign agents to exploit it as a weapon. This humble person is extremely concerned about the current developments.

I hereby humbly request that you take action in this regard as soon as possible and call all the people to be united once more. Our Muslim nation awaits Your Eminence's immediate action.

I pray to Exalted God for your success in serving Islam and the religion of the family of purity and chastity, peace be upon them, and I hope that your minor indispcsition--which I am sure must be exacerbated by such matters--will be remedied as soon as possible, Mohammad and his pure family willing.

Peace be upon you and God's blessings and benediction.

[Signed] Shahabeddin al-Hoseyni al-Mar'ashi an-Najafi, 9 September, 1980, Qom

COUNCIL OF GUARDIANS COMMENTS ON IMPLEMENTING CONSTITUTION

LD111742 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The Council of Guardians, in a letter sent to the prime minister, asked the government to implement the Constitution of the Islamic Republic. The text of the letter is as follows:

In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brother Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Council of Guardians congratulates your government, which had gained a vote of confidence from the Islamic Majlis. Much is expected from a government which has been elected in the (?light) of Islam. The first expectation is that the government and revolutionary institutions resulting from the fruits of the revolution should themselves implement the Constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

What, in the opinion the Council of Guardians, is considered necessary to point out is that in its first stage our revolution [words indistinct] succeeded in toppling the suppressive regime which relied on foreigners.

We hope that your government succeeds in submitting bills to the Islamic Majlis which according to the Islamic principles would meet the needs of the society and, after their ratification, would supervise their execution. It is only under the shadow of the implementation of these laws that our society will become an example to be imitated by the world population. And the Islamic Revolution will be established in the shelter of Islam and you should be aware that this government has accepted a heavy responsibility not only in this country but in the world. The whole world, expecially Muslims, have fixed their eyes on it. With great enthusiasm we hope that you succeed in carrying out this heavy responsibility.

LEADERS ATTEND TALEQANI MEMORIAL SERVICE; BANI-SADR SPEAKS

LD111752 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The first anniversary of the death of Ayatollah Taleqani was observed this afternoon with glory at his graveside at Behesht-e Zahra Cemetery, with thousands attending the ceremony.

According to the PARS correspondent's report, during this ceremony the president, Mr Seyyed Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, Hojjat ol-Eslam Seyyed Ahmad Khomeyni, Mr Mehdi Bazargan, Mr Yadollah Sahabi, Dr Habibi, Dr Sami, Dr [name indistinct], 'Ezzatollah Sahabi, Hojjat ol-Eslam Shabestari, Mr J'afari, Mr Seyyed Javadi, Tehran Mayor Mr Tavasoli and a number of religious figures and a few groups of people as well as the family of late Taleqani attended the meeting.

Then President Bani-Sadr addressed the gathering. We draw your attention to part of the president's speech.

[Begin Bani-Sadr recording] The grave sons of the Islamic society and the Islamic country in the country's frontiers are (?saying) to you the dear sons of (?the land) of Iran [words indistinct]. Millions of youth are awaiting their turn to replace you should your place become vacant and until this nation is present at the scene we do not fear any danger. We are assured now that our enemies want to infiltrate our frontiers, we, too, will take this war into their frontiers to also prepare to free our brother nation Iraq. [crowd chants "God is great"]

Therefore, you who have gathered at this great meeting, I am addressing you in the presence of your martyrs, and Ayatollah Taleqani and what I want to say is this: Never leave the scene [words indistinct] you do not have the right to become disappointed or indifferent, you are the basic column of unity. The real unity is your presence at the scene. [end recording]

UN EUROPEAN OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE COMMENTS ON HOSTAGES

JN120740 Tehran International Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Text] Mustafa (Dabiri), Iranian representative to the UN European office in Geneva, has said in reply to a special proposal to release the U.S. spy hostages: The circumstances in which the hostages are living differ from the circumstances of the Palestinians, who are being subjected to maltreatment by the Zionists.

(Dabiri) said that the suitable solution to the problem of the hostages must include a discussion of previous U.S. interference in Iran's internal affairs.

(Dabiri) added that the U.S. Embassy in Tehran was really a den of espionage and an excellent center for the schemes of U.S. intervention in Iran.

The Iranian representative to the UN European office affirmed that the Iranian Majlis will consider the fate of the U.S. hostages in accordance with the principles of justice and impartiality.

RAJA'I CONGRATULATES AL-ASAD, AL-QADHDHAFI ON MERGER

LD111738 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i, prime minister of the Iranian Islamic Republic, tonight sent two separate messages to Syria and Libya, to President Hafiz al-Asad and Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. I interpret with great pleasure your new and revolutionary move to unite the two Muslim countries as a renewed attempt towards the victory of Islam. This unity could serve as a crushing blow to international-usurping Zionism and the world-devouring superpowers, particularly criminal America.

We hope that this move will provide decisive support for the Iranian Islamic Revolution and the liberation movements in other Muslim countries, particularly the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon. Hoping that it may also prevent the deviation of the bloodthirsty Iraqi Ba'thist regime, a regime which is dropping its American and Russian bombs on our innocent brothers and sisters, we, too, are ready with everything in our power to support your holy alliance. Wishing you complete success.

[Signed] Mohammad 'Ali Raj'i, prime minister of the Islamic Government of Iran

AFP: FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES ILLEGAL OCCUPATION OF IRAQI LAND

NC101554 Paris AFP in English 1727 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Tehran, 10 Sep (AFP)--The Iranian Foreign Ministry today denied reports by an Iraqi newspaper that Iran has occupied unlawfully a disputed 76 square kilometer (29 square mile) border territory for 10 years.

The area, the Zayn al-Qaws district in Iraq's eastern Diyala Province, was the scene of heavy fighting Saturday. Yesterday, the ATH-THAWRAH newspaper of Iraq's ruling, Ba'th socialist party reported that Iraqi soldiers had liberated the area from Iran.

"It is not true," a Foreign Ministry source said today. "This territory was restored to Iraq under the Algiers agreement of 1975 between our two countries."

MILITARY STATEMENT ON DISPOSING OF IRAQI LEADER NOTED

LD121026 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 12 Sep 80

[Excerpt] According to our correspondent, the following statement was issued by the public relations office of the joint operations headquarters in the west of the country:

In the name of God, the conqueror of the oppressers [brief passage quoting Koranic verse omitted]. The Iraqi Ba'thist regime--now that it is in the process of suffering a disgraceful defeat at the hands of the Armed Forces of the Islamic Republic of Iran--has embarked on propaganda warfare so that it can take advantage of the situation by confusing the issue. However, the enemy should know that a nation that has been able to (?overcome) the greatest imperialist agent empty-handed, could easily dispose of mercenaries like Saddam Husayn.

Once again we ask the imam's consent to attack all the puppets of the East and the West, at the same time, and to lay the foundations of a global government based on monotheism.

RADIO CALLS IRAQIS TO JIHAD AGAINST GOVERNMENT

JN111645 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1540 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Station slogan]

[Excerpts] Call, call, call: sons of great Islam, sons of Muhammad and 'Ali, our people and army, our brothers in brave Iraq. The backward regime in Baghdad is trying in vain to strike at Islam and its sanctities, both by suppressing our aware and zealous youth inside beloved Iraq and by starting battles on the borders of the blessed Islamic Republic.

These traitors have become so terrified following the victory of Islam, the establishment of the state of the Koran and the collapse of their American overlords in Islamic Iran that they are now trying to use you to undermine your victorious Islamic Revolution.

Valiant brother fighters, sons of the land of the two rivers. The Baghdad rulers are trying to spark off a sectarian war between Muslims to disrupt their unity and Islamic faith.

Rise for jihad, brothers in Islam, rise for jihad, to overthrow the dilapidated throne, to avenge the blood of the martyrs. The blood of Baqir as-Sadr and of his sister appeals to you. The blood of Sayyid 'Arif, 'Abd al-Jabbar, Nuri and Husayn call on you to avenge and wipe out the shame.

ISLAMIC MOVEMENT URGES IRAQI ARMY TO REVOLT

JN111556 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Statement issued on 1 September, 1980 by the Islamic Movement in Iraq, addressed to the Iraqi Armed Forces]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful the compassionate. O sons of the proud Iraqi people. Of free soldiers and officers. O glorious sons of Iraq. The terrorist agent Saddam is making our army confront the Islamic Revolution in Iran, under instructions from the United States and world colonialist forces, at a time when Israel is intensifying its aggressions against southern Lebanon and the Palestinian camps.

O free soldiers. Direct your weapons at the agents who have betrayed the homeland and violated all of our sanctities.

O sons of the Tigres and the Euphrates, the cries of the heroic Iraqi martyrs are calling you, so rise up to save the homeland from the hands of the butcher agents.

O sons of the 1920 revolution, scream in the face of the despots. Let your guns be directed against the enemies of the homeland and of Islam.

O free soldiers and officers, O Muslims. War with the Muslim army in Iran is banned according to the Islamic shari'a. The killer has no excuse. Protect yourselves and your people from the despotism of the butcher agents and fight them to prevent sedition.

[Signed] The Islamic Movement in Iraq

REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING ALONG IRAQI BORDER

KEYHAN on 4 Sep Fighting

LD111437 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 6 Sep 80 P 15

[KEYHAN correspondents' reports from border zone: "Reports of 48 Hours of Fierce Fighting Between Iran and Iraq"]

[Excerpts] Iran-Iraq border zone--The poradic clashes which intensified last week in the Iran-Iraq border regions has turned into a full-scale battle between the countries.

KEYHAN correspondents in border towns succeeded with difficulty in filing their reports on the clashes to Tehran.

In the first report, from Qasr-e Shirin, the KEYHAN correspondent states; "Iran-Iraq border clashes, which intensified from 0700 on Thursday, stretched across the region from Azgaleh to Naft-e Shah at 1100, and an artillery bombardment of Qasr-e Shirin took place. This continued until last night, ending at dusk.

"In this attack, which came from the direction of the Aq-Dagh Mountains, the Iraqi Ba'thist army bombarded over 30 different points in Qasr-e Shirin city, the most important of which were the following: the water reservoir on Qarantineh street, the ice factory at Tazeabad, the old gasoline depot, the vicinity of the guards corps, the Hatam garage, Mahmudabad, Nasr Abad, Ghafarabad, the gendarmerie regiment, Bimeh Iran Kucheh, the Tolu'i garage, the hills facing Qarantineh street, the hospital buildings and the hospital gardens.

In the Iraqi Army artillery attack, over 100 homes were hit, suffering both major and minor damage. The attack also resulted in the wounding of over 100 men, women and children, as well as members of the Islamic Republic of Iran security forces, of whom 5 were martyred. At 1600 on Thursday the clashes intensified. Islamic Republic of Iran forces went in to confront Iraq and inflicted heavy casualties on its forces. No details of these have yet been received.

Iraqi military shell explosions in Qasr-e Shirin on Thursday damaged the water reservoir and several power transmission lines, putting water and power supplies out of action. The city bazaar was also closed from 1100 on Thursday. Ambulances were coming and going in the streets of Qasr-e Shirin bringing the wounded to hospital, and the city took on a war-torn aspect, with people crowding to offer help to the security forces and the wounded.

The combined operations headquarters located at the guards corps broadcast over loudspeakers to the people, warning them to take shelter in stoutly-constructed buildings. The small town of Khosravi was also bombarded by Ba'thist army artillery at 1100 on Thursday; about 20 persons in the area were wounded and dozens of homes damaged. The Mehdi Reza'i hospital in Qasr-e Shirin was the only hope for the wounded, although there was no water or power supply.

Following the destruction of six tanks and several of its vehicles by Islamic Republic of Iran Armed Forces, the relentless bombardment by the Iraq Ba'thist army on Qasr-e Shirin stopped at 2000 on Thursday.

According to reports received from the KEYHAN correspondent in west Mehran on the fierce border clashes between Iran and Iraq, Ba'thist hireling forces opened fire at 0830 on Thursday using heavy arms, including artillery, mortars and rocket-launchers against the border outposts of west Mehran, including Gomrok, Mahramabad, Farrokhabad, Reza-Abad, Tappeh Gholami, Tappeh Nader, Hill 343, Sarkanjan Cham, the post at Salehabad and Mehran city. The attack met a brave and fully-prepared response from Islamic Republic of Iran Army forces, gendarmerie and guards corps.

This clash lasted until 0130 on Friday morning, and the Ba'thist forces, which had lost a number of their positions and their equipment, were obliged to retreat. In these clashes, six civilians belonging to three families living in Mehran were martyred. According to information received from the guards corps on the extent of damage and casulaties inflicted on the Iraqi Army, one arms depot, one gasoline dump and three Iraqi border posts were set on fire.

The KEYHAN correspondent in Kermanshah has also sent a detailed report on the clashes between Iran and Iraq over the past 2 days. In the report he states that "the clashes were fierce and heavy" and that, according to information received from an informed source, about 150 Iraqi troops were killed on the border and an even greater number were wounded.

Reports received also state that several Ba'thist border outposts, four artillery positions and nine army tanks were destroyed and that the large munitions depot in the border town of Zarbatiyyeh was blown up. The report states: the Iraqis, who began the clash at 0630 on Thursday along the whole length of the border at Qasr-e Shirin and Ilam, used for the first time heavy rocket shells and long-range guns with high explosive ammunition, concentrating their aim mainly on the residential districts of Mehran and Qasr-e Shirin.

Iraqi Soldier Seeks Asylum

JN101757 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1742 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] An Iraqi soldier entered Iranian territory today. He immediately asked to be granted political asylum in the Islamic Republic.

PARS says that the Iraqi soldier was seen to cross the borderline in the Qasr-e Shirin area and was heard to shout loudly "Long live Islam, Long live Khomeyni."

PARS adds that as soon as the Iraqi soldier arrived in the city, the inhabitants rushed out to welcome him, in his capacity as one of the great soldiers of Islam.

10 Sep Skirmishes

LD111046 Tehran PARS in English 0853 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Tehran, Sept 11 (PARS NEWS AGENCY)--Two Iraqi MiGs once again violated Iranian airspace through Khan Leili and Qasr-e Shirin this morning. The situation in the frontier area of Qasr-e Shirin was calm until about 9:00 a.m. today.

Hojjat ol-Eslam Hajj Shaykh Bahaeddin Eraqi who visited the wounded persons in the Qasr-e Shirin hospital explained that the morale of the injured is very good. He said that they are willing to sacrifice themselves for the Islamic Revolution. The Kermanshah militia headquarters in a announcement has requested people aged 18 to 40 to report.

On Wednesday Iraqi forces opened fire on a jeep station wagon carrying General Zahirnejad and a group of reporters and photographers near Tang-e Ab Kohnea, a border area of Qasr-e Shirin. The jeep was completely destroyed along with all film and cameras of the reporters of PARS NEWS AGENCY and the newspaper KEYHAN. The passengers took shelter under a bridge. Approximately 250 Iraqi agents were wounded.

The governor general of Ilam told PARS on Wednesday that in clashes in that frontier area Iranian forces destroyed two tanks and one Iraqi vehicle. They damaged an Iraqi outpost and destroyed a munitions storage at Khamseq. At 5:55 Wednesday the Iraqi forces opened fire on the Anjireh and Neykhezr outposts in Ilam Province, but their attacks were repelled by the Iranian forces.

Sixth MiG Destroyed

LD111110 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] The public relations office of the joint headquarters of the operations of the western region of the country has issued the following report: This morning the mercenary Iraqi Ba'th army brought Naft-e Shah under heavy weapon fire. The fire was returned by valiant Iranian forces. Meanwhile, as of noon today, there has been no report of any losses during this clash. At 0700 today yet another Iraqi MiG fighter, which was involved in recent border aggressions, was shot down in Qasr-e Shirin region in Iran by antiaircraft batteries of the army and the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps. This is the sixth Iraqi MiG fighter aircraft to be shot down by the valiant Islamic forces in the past few days.

The joint operations headquarters also reported that two Iraqi munition dumps in (Talehchast) in Iraq, on the Qasr-e Shirin border strip, were destroyed by the fighting forces of the army of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the Islamic Revolution Guard Corps.

At 1000 today, in the course of returning enemy fire, the (Nuragheh) border post, Mehran region, was demolished by Iran's revolutionary forces.

Casualties in Ilam Province

LD111756 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] Islamic Revolution Guards Corps in the central province have announced: Brother (Shahre'i), the commander of operations of the Ilam Guards Corps was martyred today during border clashes between the aggressor Ba'th forces and the forces of the Islamic Revolution of Iran in Ilam.

The same report says that by 1630 today, when the news was received, five more persons from the defending forces of the Islamic Revolution were martyred during the Iranian-Iraqi confrontations in the Ilam region and four others were injured.

KHUZESTAN ARMY MAGISTRATE VISITS BORDER REGION

GF101914 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Hojjat ol-Eslam Musavi Jazayeri, the imam's representative and shar' magistrate for the Khuzestan special military courts, has visited the border posts on (Minu) Island and the posts of (Khayyen), (Musa), (Habdood) and (Shalamche) and their forts. He was accompanied by Brother Mohammad Furuzandeh, the deputy political and administrative director for Khuzestan. According to the public relations department of the governor general's office, the visit was made to observe the excellent morale of army personnel and to discuss some of the difficulties. The magistrate spoke to the personnel about the Islamic Revolution and invited them to continue their actions against Iran's enemies.

KHUZESTAN GOVERNOR GENERAL INTERVIEWED ON BORDER SECURITY

GF061800 Ahvaz Domestic Service in Persian 1230 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Excerpts] In an exclusive interview with a PARS reporter, Khuzestan Governor General Seyyed Mohammad Gharazi said: Concerning the president's recent trip to the province, our brother, Bani-Sadr, gave special importance to Khuzestan. He wanted to examine the armed forces' readiness and coordination in the area.

Concerning the armed forces' control of the border area, the governor said: We have no problems regarding the protection of the border in this province. Of course, we should note that the gendarmes only guard the border from the legal point of view. It is the duty of the armed forces to protect the border in the event of armed clashes. We have taken every precaution on this matter.

In response to a question on the security of oil installations, the governor general said: There is a complex security arrangement for these facilities. The oil company has arranged for internal security. In cooperation with villagers who have reached the level of (?forming) societies, the revolution forces have taken over (?external security) matters.

SA'ADATABAD CITIZENS URGE AYATOLLAH TO RETURN FROM IRAQ

GF101700 Shiraz Domestic Service in Persian 1400 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Citizens of Sa'adatabad and the district's Friday imam gathered in front of the communications offices today and sent a cable to Ayatollah ol-'Ozma Kho'i in the holy city of An-Najaf. Pointing to the bloody hand of the United States that is coming out of the sleeve of the murdering Iraqi Government and to the fact that your brothers and sisters are being shot at daily from the air and ground, the cable asserts that by remaining in Iraq the ayatollah will only improve the position of the heathens and oppressors. The cable asks the ayatollah to return to his country, Iran.

CLASHES WITH 'OUTLAWS' IN URUMIYEH REPORTED

JN111534 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] This morning, the public relations office of the Islamic Revolution Guards command in Urumiyeh said that 35 assailants were killed and several others wounded during clashes that ensued 2 days ago in the Mahmudabad area between the revolution guards and the Muslim Kurdish fedayeen on the one hand and armed outlaws on the other.

The office added that the revolution guards and the Muslim Kurdish fedayeen sustained no losses during these clashes.

SARDASHT 'COUNTERREVOLUTIONARIES' FLEE TOWN FOR MOUNTAINS

LD101900 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Sanandaj--According to a PARS report, the public relations spokesman of the guards corps in Sanandaj has announced: All of the counterrevolutionaries have left the town of Sardasht and have fled towards the mountains. The column sent by the revolutionary forces continues its progress with success.

GOVERNMENT FORCES KILL 10 KOMELEH MEMBERS IN KORDESTAN

LD081107 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] According to a report by the public relations office of the joint operational staff in the western part of the country, in the course of a skirmish yesterday afternoon between the revolution forces, consisting of the Revolution Guards Corps and the Islamic Republic's Army, which had been dispatched for a mopping-up operation to the Bayzeh-Bashmaq axis in Marivan, and a Komeleh group, the revolution forces succeeded in concluding the mopping-up operation and returning to base by killing 10 Komeleh members.

'ASSAILANTS,' GUARDS CORPS FORCES BATTLE IN SIRJAN 8 SEP

LD091846 Tahran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Sirjan -- Our correspondent reports that at 2200 last night a group of unidentified assailants were planning to set fire to the gas station and the second branch of Bank Melli in this town; but, as a result of intervention by the guards corps of the region and the police, their conspiracy was neutralized.

This report says that in the clash which took place between the members of the guards corps and police and the assailants 2d Lt (Ahmad Razzaz), police officer of Sirjan, and also a traveler who was passing through this town were hit by bullets and were martyred. This report says that 2 Lt (Ahmad Razzaz's) body was taken to his birthplace, Bojnurd, this afternoon where a glorious funeral took place.

MOJAHEDIN-E KHALQ, GUARDS CORPS FORCES CLASH IN BUSHEHR

LD111451 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 2 Sep 80 p 15

[PARS report: "Clashes Between Political Groups and the Public in Bushehr and Bandar Rig"]

[Excerpt] Bushehr--Following a clash last Saturday between supporters and opponents of the Mojahedin-e Khalq, the premises of the Mojahedin-e Khalq in Bushehr and two of their bookshops were set on fire. One revolution guard was severely wounded and he is now in the 17 Shahrivar hospital.

The PARS report states that the clashes began two mornings ago following the dissemination of statements, and the public attack on one of the Mojahedin-e Khalq bookshops. The clashes reached a peak last Saturday night when participants attacked each other in various parts of the town with sticks, stones and knives.

INDIAN FINANCE MINISTER CONTINUES VISIT

Meeting With Prime Minister

LD111256 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 11 Sep 80

[Text] According to a correspondent of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Indian finance and economic minister [as heard], who is visiting our country along with a delegation, this morning met with the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

During the meeting, the Indian finance minister requested that Iran accept payment for Iranian oil exports to India in installments. He also asked Iran to adopt a kinder attitude at the next OPEC session toward oil-consuming countries such as India. He proposed the formation of a joint Iranian-Indian commission to secure Iran's industrial needs. The Indian finance minister stressed that his country can help Iran in various fields. Regarding India's foreign policy, he said he believed each country's social, economic and political problems concern that country alone and no one is entitled to interfere in or subvert such matters.

According to the correspondent of the Voice of Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Prime Minister Raja'i, in reply to the Indian finance minister's remarks, expressed the expectations of Iran's revolution from the Indian Government and people. In conclusion, addressing the Indian finance minister, Mr Raja'i said: We sincerely ask Indira Gandhi to devote more attention to the content of our revolution. And if she assesses it as an Islamic and world revolution she should not refrain from expressing a friendly reaction.

Talks With Mo'infar

LD102027 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] This afternoon Mr Venkataraman, Indian minister of finance, met with Mr 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the head of the oil commission of the Islamic Majlis, at the Ministry of Oil building. At this meeting mutual cooperation, with regard to the oil industry, was discussed. According to our energy correspondent, experts from both countries are studying the possibility of increasing Iran's oil exports to India and that country's technical cooperation with the Iranian oil industry.

MO'INFAR VISITS EARTHQUAKE-STRIKEN AREA OF ESFAHAN

LD081853 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0930 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The start-up operations for the second stage of the Esfahan oil refinery will commence today. According to the Esfahan center news unit, Mr 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar, the oil minister and the chief of the oil commission of the Islamic Consultative Assembly, accompanied by Hojjat ol-Eslam va Moslemin Eshraqi, and the minister of agriculture and a number of oil experts arrived in Esfahan this morning, and immediately went to Shahr-e Kord in order to inspect the earthquake striken villages and the functioning of gas distribution operations in the area.

The second unit of the Esfahan oil refinery is scheduled to start up at 1500 today.

According to our energy correspondent, with the commissioning of the second stage of the Esfahan oil refinery, it is forecast that this winter we will be self-sufficient as far as the production of kerosene is concerned.

According to our correspondent, the first stage of this refinery was commissioned around the beginning of this year.

PETROCHEMICAL COMPLEX TO BE COMPLETED IN 1981

GF101905 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] In a statement to PARS, Dr Hasan Jadiri, executive director of the Iranian-Japanese petrochemical complex, said the first unit of the petrochemical complex will be ready for commissioning in August 1981. He added that this project has cost $2.25 billion so far. Iran and Japan have equal shares in this complex.

He said 84 percent of the work on the complex has been completed thus far.

In discussing what the complex will produce, Dr Hasan Jadiri said it will fill the requirements of local industries by manufacturing the primary materials needed to produce plastic, chemical fibers and paint. Dr Hasan Jadiri added that 25 percent of the complex's production will be allocated for local consumption, while the rest will be exported to foreign markets.

RADIO IRAN REPORTS FOUR SOVIET JAMMING EXPERTS HIRED

TA081820 (Clandestine) Radio Iran in Persian to Iran 1330 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] In order to improve jamming against Radio Iran and the Free Voice of Iran, the Islamic Republic has hired four expert jamming specialists from the Soviet Union. The informed source who has given this report to Radio Iran said that apparently Sadeq Qotbzadeh had objected to the hiring of the four persons but Bani-Sadr and Khomeyni, disregarding the objection, ordered their hiring.

The Islamic Republic has been jamming the programs of the two Iranian stations for some time now, but, according to this same source, Khomeyni has been irritated by the fact that the stations are still being heard by the people and the number of listeners is increasing each day.

Bani-Sadr, who was named by Khomeyni to be director of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic, due to inefficiency has been [words indistinct].

TEHRAN REPORTAGE ON FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN

Soviet Helicopters Shot Down

JN061806 Tehran International Service in Arabic 1745 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Afghanistan--AFP reports that the Muslim Afghan mojahedin have confirmed the news on the Soviet forces' attack on Afghanistan's Panjsher district.

In addition, the organization of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan has announced that about 700 tanks and military transport vehicles have attacked the Afghan mojahedin at mountainous crossroads.

Another report says that a large number of fleeing soldiers are fighting side by side with the mojahedin.

A spokesman for the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan has announced that the mojahedin have shot down two Soviet helicopters at Jalalabad airport.

Communications Center Destroyed

GF091440 Tehran International Service in Urdu 1215 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Travelers arriving in India report that Muslim freedom fighters in Afghanistan are opposing Soviet planes and troops trying to reach Herat. Despite the presence of security forces and bombing in Qandahar, Afghan guerrillas have succeeded in destroying the city's communications center. They have also severed telephone and telegraph links between the city and other areas throughout the province.

Despite the presence of troops in the suburbs of Herat, the Soviets have been unable to enter the area for more than 2 months. The developed section of Herat has been deserted due to Soviet bombing and handgrenade attacks.